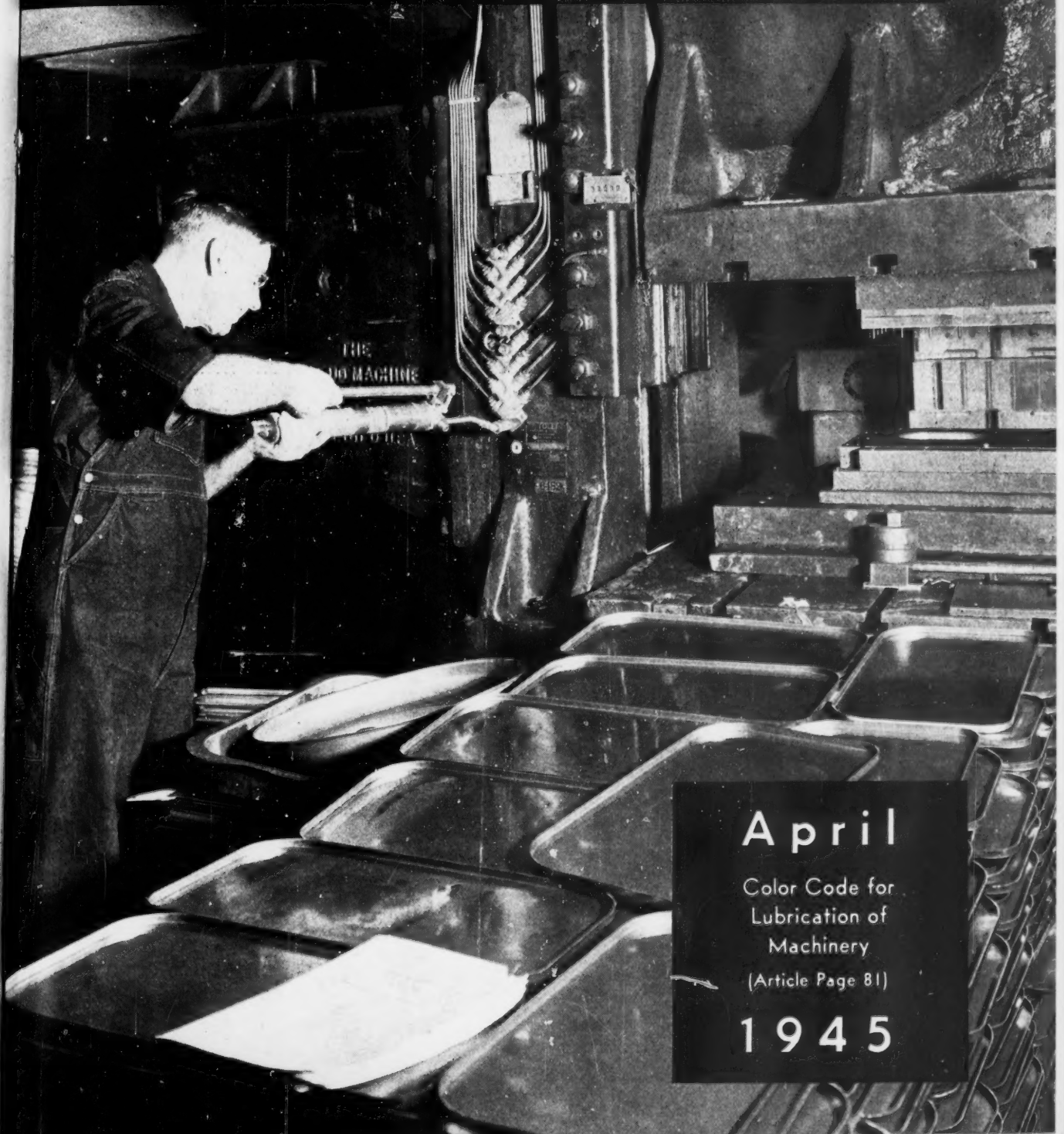


In Two Parts—Part I

Industrial Standardization



April

Color Code for
Lubrication of
Machinery

(Article Page 81)

1945

26 NEW STANDARDS NOW AVAILABLE

A WIDE variety of American Standards and American War Standards have been published during the past month and are now available from the American Standards Association. Safety engineers will be interested in the six new American War Standards for leather and asbestos spats and mittens. Factory managers and maintenance engineers will be interested in the American War Standard Color Code for Lubrication of Machinery that tells how to match the correct lubri-

cant to the part to be lubricated through the use of color. They will also probably want the new editions of the standards for pipe and for boilers and other pressure vessels. Electrical engineers will find the new definitions and general standards for wire and cable and the new edition of the standard insulator tests of special interest; and motion picture engineers will find two new American War Standards giving specifications for sound records and sound motion picture prints.

American Standards Association

• ASA •

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.....	Z52.42-1945		Emulsion and Sound Record Positions for Direct Front Projection of 35-mm Sound Motion Picture Prints (American War Standard).....	.10

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Industrial Standardization

Published Monthly by
American Standards Association
70 East 45th Street, New York 17, N. Y.
RUTH E. MASON, Editor

Part 1

Our Front Cover: This stamping press is being serviced with a grease gun marked with color that matches the color of the decalcomania just below the header block inlet of the lubricating system. Other color marks can be seen on the drive gear and on other parts of the press.—*Stewart-Warner Corp.*

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Opinions expressed in articles published in INDUSTRIAL STANDARDIZATION are those of the authors, and not necessarily those of the American Standards Association.



Reg. in U. S. Pat. Off.

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Company Members—

Some 2,000 Industrial concerns hold membership either directly or by group arrangement through their respective trade associations

Readers Write

X-ray, X ray, or x-ray?

University of Pennsylvania

Gentlemen: I should like to suggest that a small "x" be used for "x-ray" instead of the capital "X" except at the beginning of a sentence.

EUGENE P. PENDERGRASS, M.D.
Department of Radiology

Publishers, Webster's Dictionary

Dear Sir: In regard to the writing of X ray with a capital or lower-case X and without or with a hyphen, we are glad to peruse the correspondence that you kindly enclosed. We have ourselves noted the preference in scientific use for lower-case x and the hyphen in all forms, and we assure you that our editors, in accordance with their policy of representing scientific usage faithfully, have been considering an adjustment.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY
By E. F. Oakes

Prompting for Promptness

National Safety Council

Gentlemen: You deserve our thanks and congratulations for your fine and prompt report of the proceedings. I only hope that the Z16 Committee members, stimulated by your example, will be equally prompt in returning their ballots.

W. C. JAMES, Director
Statistical Division

Color Codes

Eastern Aircraft Division
General Motors Corporation

Gentlemen: At present we are in the process of setting up a safety color code for machine tools, machine guarding, and identifying physical hazards.

I understand you have a proposed color code for such a set-up. I would appreciate a copy.

H. A. THIBODEAU
Director of Safety

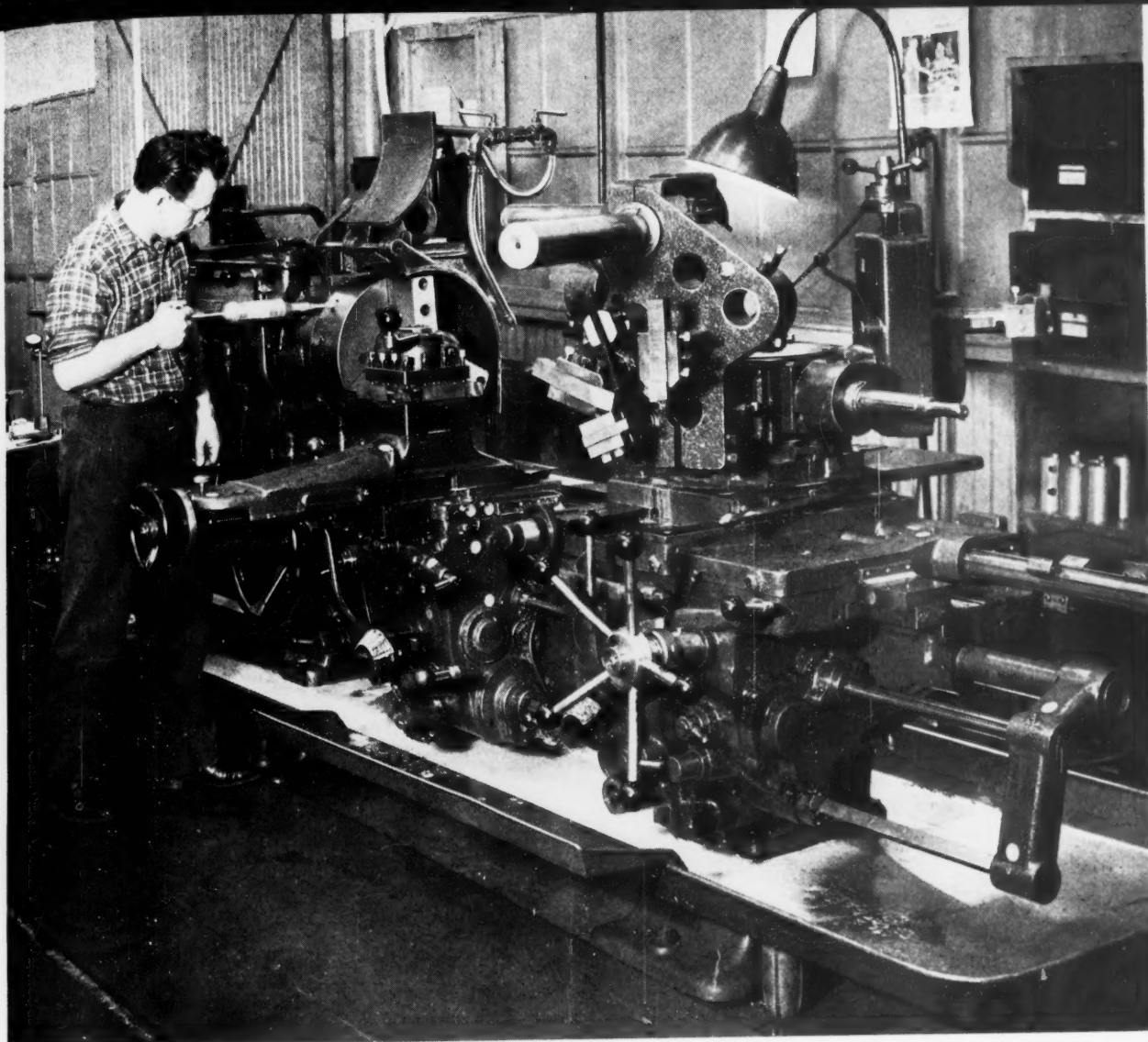
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Dear Mr. Agnew: INDUSTRIAL STANDARDIZATION carries the notation that copies of a draft of the proposed Standard Safety Color Code Z53 are available for information of those interested.

Please forward three copies for consideration by the Safety Council of the Department of Agriculture.

C. G. KILBOURNE
Liaison Office

• • • We were deluged with almost 300 special requests for the proposed color code Z53. The prompt and informative replies will be considered at the April 24th meeting of the committee to draw up the final draft.



Color symbols (light patches) indicating lubrication points are visible on apron saddle, cross slides, and turret of this lathe. A maintenance man is here shown oiling the hydraulic fitting of the lathe chuck.

Color Code For Lubrication of Machinery

by C. B. Veal

*Chairman, ASA War Committee on Color Code
for Lubrication of Machinery.*

UPON request by the National Machine Tool Builders Association and the War Production Board, the American Standards Association has published an American War Standard Color Code for Lubrication of Machinery. This code was developed by a War Committee consisting of representatives from industry and from the War and Navy Departments.

When the request to the ASA was made, the National Machine Tool Builders Association reported that an increasing amount of damage was being done to ma-

chinery because of employment of unskilled labor in war plants. This led to delay in war production, not only because the damaged machines were out of production for a certain time, but also because materials for repair were often difficult to obtain. It was reported, for example, that the erroneous application of a grease to the bearings of a grinding machine requiring high-grade machine tool spindle oil had resulted in the machine lying idle for several months.

The requesting organizations held that this situation

The ASA War Committee on Color Code for Lubrication of Machinery, Z47, which prepared the new American War Standard on this subject, has the following membership:

C. B. Veal, Coordinating Research Council, *Chairman*
John Gaillard, American Standards Association, *Secretary*

J. Rome Battle, J. R. Battle and Company

J. P. Costello, Navy Department

G. K. Brower, American Airlines, Inc.

Carl W. Georgi, Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation

A. G. Goergens, Corps of Engineers, War Department

Charles I. Kraus, Stewart-Warner Corporation

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George P. Palmer, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company

H. W. Robb, General Electric Company

David H. Samuelson, The National Screw and Machine Company

F. O. Hoagland, Pratt & Whitney Division, Niles-Bement-Pond Company, (*Alternate*)

T. C. Smith, American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Capt A. H. Sundfor, Ordnance Department, War Department

Copies of the American War Standard Color Code for Lubrication of Machinery, Z47.1-1945, are available from the American Standards Association at 20 cents each.

could be remedied if the containers of a given lubricant, and the points where this lubricant should be applied, were marked with the same color. This would be an easy guide for the man in charge of lubrication who would only have to "match colors" to be sure that each lubricant would be applied in the right place. Obviously such a measure is independent of the question, what *kind* of lubricant is to be used in each particular case. This question is to be answered by the user of the machine who orders the lubricant from the supplier. In many cases he will do so following the instructions from the manufacturer of the machine. However, the code is intended merely to "route" a given lubricant to the points where it should be applied, and not to indicate any of its physical or chemical properties.

The code covers eight general classes of lubricants, each of which is designated by an identification color. The group of oils is divided into five classes, and the group of greases into three. In each group there is a "general purpose" class and a "special purpose" class. The three remaining classes in the oil group concern machine tool spindle oils, gear oils, and hydraulic oils. The third class in the grease group covers anti-friction bearing greases.

Munsell Notation Designates Color

To each class of lubricant has been assigned a standard identification color designated by a Munsell Color Notation, which should be approximated as closely as practically possible. Thus, machine tool spindle oils are identified as a class by yellow-green, Munsell Color Notation GY 7/10. If an industrial plant uses more than one kind of lubricant in the same class, the code recommends that distinction between these lubricants be made by the use of different numbers marked on the identification color for the class. The choice of these

numbers is left to the individual plant, as a matter of company standardization.

Same Lubricant May Have Different Uses

Obviously, the same kind of lubricant may come under a different classification in company A than it does in company B and accordingly will be assigned different colors in the two plants. Consequently, if the same oil company supplies both customers, the drums will have to be painted with different colors depending on whether they are intended for company A or company B. Realizing this, the War Committee has made it a point to explain, in an Appendix to the standard, that arrangements for the marking of drums or other containers by the lubricant supplier are to be made only by explicit agreement between the purchaser and the supplier. At first sight, it may seem that such individual arrangements will largely defeat the purpose of the code. However, upon further thought, it will be clear that in general a given kind of lubricant will fall into the same classification, independent of the company where it is used. Therefore, adoption and use of the new code by industry will go a long way toward the unification of color identification systems of this kind. Such unification will be advantageous to the suppliers of lubricants as well as to the users. In fact, if individual companies should adopt color codes of their own, expecting the lubricant suppliers to follow them, the latter would have to deal, in the course of time, with a large variety of color markings for the same lubricant, even if that lubricant were used for the same purpose by all customers.

Some apprehension has been shown by representatives of oil companies who have felt that the color code would put an undue burden on the supplier. To remove such apprehension, the committee decided to add an Appendix making it clear that the code, if correctly interpreted, would not cause hardship to the lubricant supplier. For example, the Appendix states explicitly that the code is not intended to put any liability on the lubricant supplier for the proper use of the lubricant. It also stipulates that if the customer asks that the supplier's containers be color-marked, the supplier does not have to paint the containers with the identification color all over. A clearly visible patch of color, such as a solid three-inch circle, is sufficient.

Color Does Not Designate Grade or Quality

Most important in reassuring the lubricant supplier is probably the statement contained in the text of the code to the effect that an identification color "is intended to designate a general class of lubricant, but not any specific grade, quality or brand." This statement should remove all doubt as to whether the lubricant supplied should be expected or is guaranteed to have, for example, a certain degree of viscosity.

During the last few years, an increasing number of companies have found it useful, or even necessary, to adopt an identification system for the application of lubricants involving the use of colors and, in some cases, numbers. Also, systems of this kind have been developed by some lubricant suppliers, for use by their customers. It is hoped that the new American War Standard will bring about a unification of these systems for the benefit of users and suppliers of lubricants.

International Cooperation Grows In War Screw Thread Program

British, Canadian, and U. S. standards are being brought
into close coordination.

SINCE the London Conference on Screw Threads and Cylindrical Fits¹ last year, War Committees of the American Standards Association have made unusual progress in carrying out the work assigned to them. In many cases this is leading to agreement on the part of British, Canadian, and United States industry, despite the many problems of conflicting practices and lack of easy communication. Two American War Standards have already been completed—on Acme Threads and on Truncated Whitworth Threads. Both are having an immediate effect on international practice. The Acme thread standard is being printed as a Canadian Standard as well as an American War Standard; and the Whitworth thread standard is now being revised to bring it into close agreement with a revised British Standard on the subject.

These American War Standards, and any others that are completed under this program, will be reviewed under the regular procedure of the ASA and, if they are found acceptable for use under peacetime conditions, will be approved as American Standards, either with or without revisions.

Because of widespread interest in the international program, the present status of the work which the London Conferences agreed upon is reviewed briefly below.

Truncated Whitworth Threads—

An amendment to British Standard BS84-1940 on Whitworth threads, received by the American Standards Association from the British Standards Institution, and a proposed revision of the American War Standard Screw Threads of Truncated Whitworth Form, B1.6-1944, prepared by A. E. Smith, Army Ordnance Department, are being reviewed to insure complete coordination of the two standards. The revision of the American War Standard will then be submitted to the British Standards Institution and the Canadian Standards Association, and to the ASA War Committee for final adoption. The identification symbols in the American revision are being changed in accordance with the agreements reached at the London conference. It is expected that the revised American War Standard will be submitted to the British, Canadians, and the ASA War Committee early in April.

Acme Threads—

Page proofs of the American War Standard for Acme Threads, B1.5-1945, were sent to the British Standards Institution and the Canadian Standards Association in January for acceptance before final publication in this country. After tabulated data on 3½-inch and 4½-inch threads had been added as agreed at the London

conferences, the British Standards Institution circulated the standard to British industry before considering its adoption as a British standard. The American War Standard is now on the press. The standard is also being published in Canada as a Canadian War Standard.

Stub Acme Threads—

The subcommittee on Acme Threads is now preparing the essential data on which to base a draft of a proposed standard for Stub Acme Threads. This material will be available to send to the British and Canadians during the next few weeks. After British and Canadian comments have been received, a draft standard will be prepared for discussion at the conferences to be held in Canada in the fall.

Cylindrical Fits—

A British draft specification on cylindrical fits was received in the United States just before a meeting of the drafting subcommittee of ASA War Committee B4, held in Washington January 23, 1945. This British draft was reviewed and incorporated in full into the latest American proposal. The drafting committee recommended that the revised draft be approved by the full committee, B4, at its meeting February 15.

At the February 15 meeting, however, the representatives of the automobile industry on the War Committee objected to the publication of an American War Standard on cylindrical fits. The committee, therefore, decided to complete the draft submitted by the drafting committee and turn it over to the regular sectional committee with the recommendation that it be used as the basis for a guide to industry, to be published for a trial period of two years.

The draft will be completed when additional data is received from the British in regard to certain tables of fits which, due to lack of time, had not been included in the British proposal in January.

The action of the War Committee will change this project from a war project to a peacetime project as soon as the draft is completed and the War Committee has been disbanded. The regular committee is under the sponsorship of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The final report of the War Committee will be sent to the British and Canadians.

High-Duty Studs in Light Alloys—

A subcommittee of ASA War Committee B1 has agreed on a series of principles to be used as the basis of a standard. These principles will be forwarded to the British and Canadians as part of the interchange of information agreed to in the London conferences.

¹ INDUSTRIAL STANDARDIZATION, December, 1944, pp 255-267.

This can also form a basis of any further discussions at the conferences scheduled to be held in Canada in the fall. The subcommittee will continue its work on an American War Standard.

Pipe Threads—

As a result of agreement at the London conferences that the United States and Canada should consider and issue an American War Standard and a Canadian War Standard based on the British Standard for pipe 4 in. diameter and below, a draft specification has been prepared and circulated to tool and fitting manufacturers. These groups plan to produce fittings with the new threads for test purposes. The results will be reviewed by the Subcommittee on International Threads of the Sectional Committee on Pipe Threads, at a meeting to be held in Chicago during April.

It was also agreed in London that the British should issue a standard based on American taper pipe threads above 4 in. diameter, but no material has yet been received from them.

The program calls for all three countries to collect and circulate information on Electrical Conduit Threads and Practice as a first step toward possible unification. The draft of the proposed revision of the American Standard for Pipe Threads dated December, 1944, included information concerning American Practice as Appendix K. Copies of this draft have been sent to the British Standards Institution.

Buttress Threads—

It was agreed at the London conferences that the British Standards Institution should prepare and circulate a draft specification, but this has not as yet been received in the United States. An ASA war subcommittee has been appointed to consider the British proposal as soon as it is received. Technical material in regard to buttress threads is contained in the new edition of Bulletin H28, *Screw Threads for Federal Services*, published by the National Bureau of Standards.

Instrument Screw Threads—

Work is under way by the British on a modified B.A. (British Association) series for fastening screws smaller than 0.06 in. diameter, but no drafts have as yet been sent to the United States and Canada.

It was agreed that the three countries should interchange data and the British should complete and circulate proposals for preferred diameters and pitches for fine motion and bearing adjusting screws, preferred pitches and diameters for threads on tubes and optical cells, and threads for mounting instruments on stands. None of the three countries have yet assembled this material.

Screw Thread Unification—

It was agreed at the London conferences that the United States should complete an American War Standard for American National threads with rounded roots. The chairman of the ASA war subcommittee has now completed a proposal for a series of fine threads and special threads, supplementing the proposed series of coarse threads submitted to the London conferences. The proposals will be ready to be submitted to the British and Canadians as soon as tables for these additional series are ready.

The research program to provide data on which a proposed British-American-Canadian Screw Thread System can be built is to be carried on by the National Physical Laboratory in England, the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, and the Department of Mines in Canada. The work in England is under way. The work in Canada is awaiting the setting up and calibrating of the testing machine. In the United States, the National Bureau of Standards is awaiting receipt of the testing machine from England. An ASA War Subcommittee has been appointed to consider and recommend an American proposal for a unified system as soon as data based on the research is received from the National Bureau of Standards.

Nomenclature—

The British have sent to this country suggestions for a unified system of nomenclature for symbols for consideration by American groups. To facilitate this consideration, the National Bureau of Standards is preparing a compilation of American practice. This compilation, together with a proposed unified system, will be sent to the British for consideration.

Drawing and Drafting Practice—

At the request of the U. S. Navy, a project has been initiated under the War Standards procedure of the ASA in order that the drafting practices of the Army and Navy can be correlated with those of industry through the development of American War Standards. A war committee is now being organized to handle this project.

The committee will study proposals made by C. A. Gladman of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of Great Britain in his paper on Drafting Room Practice in Relation to Interchangeable Components presented recently before the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Government departments. In addition, the ASA War Committee will consider the following subjects presented by the Army and Navy:

- (a) Size of drawings
- (b) Dimensional indications
- (c) Methods of specifying threads
- (d) Symbols, including finishes
- (e) Lettering
- (f) Format of drawings
- (g) Methods of specifying materials
- (h) Methods of projection
- (i) Methods of numbering drawings

A special staff is now being employed by the ASA for this program.

Right-hand Traffic Now Standard For North and South America

United States motor car manufacturers will save thousands of dollars yearly, the estimated cost of changing the steering gear on cars shipped to Argentina, as the result of an Argentine ruling which orders motor vehicle traffic to shift from the left to the right side of the highway. The changeover is effective June 10. The new order brings uniformity to both North and South America, Uruguay, the only other South American country which had adopted the left-hand drive, having decreed a similar measure January first.



James B. Douglas



W. R. Smith

Safety Code Correlating Committee Elects Smith and Douglas

Annual reports show increasing use of American
Safety Standards in international programs as
well as in the United States

THE Safety Code Correlating Committee of the American Standards Association, holding its annual meeting on March 6 at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, elected officers for 1945 and received reports from sectional committees indicating a continued high rate in the use of safety codes during the past six months.

W. R. Smith, safety engineer, Electric Department, Public Service Electric & Gas Company, representing the Electric Light and Power Group, was re-elected chairman. James B. Douglas, manager of the Casualty & Insurance Department, Philadelphia Gas Works Company, representing the American Gas Association, was elected new vice-chairman.

Douglas Was Pioneer in Safety Work

Mr. Douglas has been active in safety work and in related activities in the public utilities field for many years. He was chairman of the first Accident Prevention Committee of the American Gas Institute, now merged with the American Gas Association. He helped to organize the first Accident Prevention Committee of the National Electric Light Association and was chairman of the first Public Utilities Section of the National Safety Council, of which the Philadelphia Gas Works Company is an original member. He is a member of

the Management Committee of the Philadelphia Safety Council.

Members of the Executive Committee who were re-elected are:

John A. Dickinson, chief, Section of Safety Codes, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. (National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce)

H. L. Miner, manager, Safety and Fire Prevention Division, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware (Manufacturing Chemists Association and National Fire Protection Association)

Walter S. Paine, manager, Engineering and Inspection Department, Aetna Casualty & Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut (National Conservation Bureau)

Harry A. Gabor, senior supervisor, New York State Insurance Fund, New York City, representing the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and John M. Roche, director, Industrial Division, National Safety Council, Inc., Chicago, representing the National Safety Council, were elected new members of the Executive Committee. Mr. Gabor has been a member of the Safety Code Correlating Committee representing the ASME since January 1943. Mr. Roche has been a member of the SCCC representing the National Safety Council since January 1944.

The Safety Code Correlating Committee gave a rising vote of thanks to L. F. Adams and C. E. Pettibone, who retired from membership on the Executive Com-

mittee this year, for their long and devoted service. Both continue as members of the SCCC. Mr. Adams has been a member of the SCCC, representing the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, since 1928, and member of the Executive Committee since 1932. He served as vice-chairman from 1932 until 1937, and as chairman from 1937 until 1940. Mr. Pettibone, representing the National Association of Mutual Casualty Companies, has been a member of the SCCC since 1929 and of the Executive Committee since 1932. He served as chairman from 1932 until 1937. During this period American Standard Safety Codes became the basis of safety regulations throughout the country. At the close of 1937, three-quarters of the states had adopted industrial safety codes or regulations using either in whole or in part some of the 34 industrial codes approved at that time.

Complete Sets of Safety Standards Sold

Interest in safety standards as shown in a continued high rate of sales of single copies was reported at the annual meeting. That interest in safety standards is increasing is shown in the fact that 17 complete sets of American Safety Standards were purchased by Governmental agencies and 15 by industry during the past six months. A group of American Safety Standards was used by the U. S. Division of Labor Standards in campaigns to promote safety practices in the pulp and paper and woodworking industries. Currently, *Mill and Factory*, a leading trade publication, is promoting safe working practices in the use of industrial equipment with a series of charts which have been checked by the Safety and Health Section of the U. S. Department of Labor, by manufacturers, and by the American Standards Association. The first chart in the series covers drill presses.

Other important events of the year reported by Cyril Ainsworth, Assistant Secretary of the ASA, included a

brief review of the recent visit to the ASA of South American governmental representatives, who were making a study of the administration of labor legislation under the auspices of the State Department and the U. S. Department of Labor. Mr. Ainsworth told the Committee that the Inter-American Safety Council is translating American Safety Standards into Portuguese and Spanish in order that through the medium of its magazine the Council can furnish its South American members with the technical information which the codes contain.

SCCC Work Important to ILO Committee

In reviewing his recent trip to London, Mr. Ainsworth told the Committee that American Safety Standards developed under the supervision of the SCCC are playing a large part in the formulation of a Factory Safety Code by the Safe Practices Committee of the International Labor Organization. It is expected that this Code will become an instrument for incorporating safety in the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of reconstructed and new industrial plants in devastated areas. The work of the SCCC has been of invaluable aid to the ILO in preparing the new Code, he said, since American Safety Standards form the only consistent body of material incorporating safe practices for the wide range of safety problems being considered by the Safe Practices Committee. Mr. Swen Kjaer, for many years a member of the SCCC representing the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, is serving as consultant to the ILO in the preparation of the Code.

The Safety Code Correlating Committee voted to make recommendations to the Standards Council concerning initiation of projects on Ladder Towers and Rolling Scaffolds and on Man Lifts. It also authorized the ASA staff to ask sponsors of codes more than three years old to determine whether they should be revised, or reaffirmed if still up-to-date.

Reck Establishes Liaison On Standards in China

Dickson Reck, recently appointed standards adviser to the Chinese Government, has been making a two-month tour of Chinese manufacturing plants as a basis for his liaison work with the new Chinese Standards Commission, the National Resources Commission of the Chinese Government, and the Chinese Institute of Engineers, according to word received by the American Standards Association recently.

Both Mr. Reck and Howard Coonley, adviser to the Chinese War Production Board, attended the eighth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Standards Commission recently. Progress was reported in the development of Chinese national standards. At this meeting a new procedure for the development of Emergency Standards which closely follows the ASA pattern was approved.

Mr. Reck is working closely with Dr. Beue Tann, chairman, and S. T. Shang, secretary of the Chinese Standards Committee. Dr. Tann, whose article on "Industrial Standardization in China" appeared in the October, 1944 issue of *INDUSTRIAL STANDARDIZATION*, has returned to China after a visit to the United States.

Commander Masterson Represents Navy on Standards Council

Commander K. S. Masterson of the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy, has been named to succeed Commander E. N. Parker as an alternate representative of the U. S. Navy on the Standards Council of the American Standards Association. He has been designated also as an alternate representative of the U. S. Navy Department on the Mechanical Standards Committee, and on the ASA Committee on Graphical Symbols and Abbreviations, to succeed Commander Parker.

Three New ASA Company Members

Three companies from widely scattered sections of the country were welcomed by the American Standards Association as new Company Members during the past month. They are:

Davidson Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles, California.
Federal Telephone & Radio Corporation, New York, N. Y.
McInerney Spring & Wire Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

MacLeod Joins Treasury Staff On Federal Specifications



WILLIS S. MACLEOD has joined the staff of Clifford E. Mack, Director of Procurement, U. S. Treasury Department, to serve as Consultant on all standardization activities. Mr. MacLeod, who recently has been with the WPB Office of Civilian Requirements, is best known for his work as head of the standards group in the Standard Oil Development Company. The activities on which Mr. MacLeod is now to serve as Consultant include the preparation and promulgation of Federal Specifications, which are developed in conjunction with 72 technical committees throughout the Federal service and are mandatory for purchases of material and equipment used by more than one Government division or department. There are now some 1400 Federal Specifications, covering an extremely wide range of materials and products. His service as consultant will also cover the classification of commodities, and a property item identification system in collaboration with about 50 Federal technical committees.

Mr. MacLeod also will maintain liaison with industrial technical associations interested in standardization in order to provide close collaboration between industry and the Federal agencies in the development of specifications for materials. His past experience has brought him into close touch with many of the organizations with which he will now maintain liaison, as he has worked in close cooperation with the American Standards Association and its member organizations, such as

the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Council of Commercial Laboratories, the National Bureau of Standards, and other Governmental agencies.

He will have an especially close affiliation with the American Standards Association, having been named representative of the Treasury Department on the ASA Standards Council. Mr. Mack is the Department's nominee on the Board of Directors of the ASA.

Mr. MacLeod's Federal service included positions with the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board. From 1942 until July 1943, he served the OPA as chief of Technical Operations and later as Director of the Standards Division. In July, 1943, he answered the call of Arthur D. Whiteside, vice-chairman of Civilian Requirements, WPB, to serve as his Special Assistant in charge of all conservation, standardization, and simplification work on civilian commodities programmed by WPB.

Prior to his government service, Mr. MacLeod had a varied career with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. After spending three and a half years in Sumatra where he reached the position of Chief Refinery and Safety Engineer, Mr. MacLeod returned in 1934 to Standard Oil Development Company to participate in a program of standardization and simplification of refinery equipment and material for the subsidiaries and affiliates of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. For the next eight years, he was in charge of the standards group in the Development Company. Under his direction, the engineering staff developed standards and specifications on general supplies and materials, such as hardware; sanitary supplies; gloves; paints of all types; building materials; binding of books and magazines; electric motor starters and switches; wire and cable; rubber products, such as hose; and food and clothing when bought for use on Standard Oil tankers or sold through company stores.

Committees Study ASA Work to Determine Postwar Needs

As a preliminary to planning the postwar work of the American Standards Association, the Standards Council has asked the correlating committees to make a survey of the work under their jurisdiction and to present a program of the projects planned for the next two-year period.

A Committee on Program of Work has been organized by the Council, with E. C. Crittenden, assistant director of the National Bureau of Standards, as chairman, to study those fields in which there are no correlating committees and to recommend action where American Standards are needed but where work is not now under way. In preparation for the postwar period, the Committee on Program of Work will also review the American War Standards in fields where there are no correlating committees to determine whether they can be used in peacetime work and if so how they can best be adapted.

Specifications Changed For Coating-Quality Cotton Sheeting

Specifications on Type I and Type II, Class B coating-quality cotton cloth sheeting, from which Army rain coats are made, have been changed by the Quartermaster Corps.

The specifications for finished sheeting, which is commercially woven 40 inch, 60 x 52 weave, 3.60 pounds per yard, formerly called for a minimum breaking strength of 50 pounds on the warp and 40 pounds on the filling by a 1 x 1 x 3 grab method test. The new specifications have increased the minimum breaking strength of the filling to 45 pounds.

Although many sheeting manufacturers will be unaffected, it will be necessary for some to improve the cotton yarn used or increase the weight of the filling, the announcement states. The change in the specifications will be effective on all forthcoming procurements of sheeting for raincoats, and other items made from coated sheeting, for the second quarter of 1945.

New Standards in ASA Library

(For new American Standards see inside front cover and p 90)

For the information of ASA Members, the American Standards Association gives here a selected list of standards received by the ASA Library last month. The list below includes only those standards which the ASA believes are of greatest interest to Members.

These standards may be consulted by ASA Members at the ASA Library, or copies may be obtained from the organization issuing the standard. The address of the organization is included for your convenience in ordering.

Associations and Technical Societies

Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America (610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.)

National Aircraft Standards

- Panel, Connector, Electrical, for No. 6 Posts, Revision 3 dated November 6, 1944 NAS 17
- Panel Assembly-Molded-in Screw, Electrical Approved August 17, 1944 NAS 191
- Screw-Post, Molded Connector Panel, Electrical Approved August 17, 1944 NAS 192
- Specification—Rolled Formed Sections Approved September, 1944 NAS 169

American Petroleum Institute (Division of Production, 1205 Continental Building, Dallas 1, Texas)

Revisions and Supplements to API Specifications

- Standard Rigs, Derricks, and Accessory Equipment API Std. 4, 12th edition, July, 1944 75c
- Casing, Drill Pipe, and Tubing API Std. 5-A, 13th edition, August, 1944 \$1.00
- Performance Properties of Casing and Tubing API Code 5-C-2, third edition, July, 1944 50c
- Line Pipe API Std. 5-L, 9th edition, August, 1944 75c
- Transmission Standards API Std. 7, 6th edition, May, 1944 50c
- Rotary Drilling Equipment API Std. 7-B, 9th edition, July, 1944 \$1.00
- Specification for Wire Rope API Std. 9-A, 11th edition, October, 1944 75c
- Specification for Oil Well Pumps API Std. 11-A, 7th edition, October, 1944 \$1.25
- Miscellaneous Pumping Equipment Supplement No. 1 (dated August, 1944) to the third edition of API Std. 11-D
- Standard Bolted Tanks API Std. 12-B, fifth edition, September, 1944 50c
- All-Welded Oil Storage Tanks API Std. 12-c, sixth edition, August, 1944 \$1.00
- All-Welded Production Tanks (Tentative) API Std. 12-D, third edition, 1944 50c
- Wooden Tanks (Tentative) API Std. 12-E, second edition, September, 1944 50c

American Society for Testing Materials (260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.)

As a service to Company Members, the ASA maintains a sale file of all ASTM standards. They can be purchased from the ASA Sales Department at 25 cents each except where otherwise noted.

Tentative Specifications for:

- Air-Entraining Portland Cement for Concrete Pavements C175-44T
- Alloy-Steel Blooms, Billets, and Slabs for Forgings A274-44T
- Aluminum-Base Alloys in Ingot Form for Die Castings B125-44T
- Aluminum-Base Alloys in Ingot Form for Permanent Mold Castings B112-44T
- Aluminum-Base Alloys in Ingot Form for Sand Castings B58-44T
- Aluminum-Alloy (Duralumin) Bars, Rods, Wire, and Shapes B89-44T

American Society for Testing Materials (Continued)—

- Aluminum-Alloy (Duralumin) Sheet and Plate B78-44T
- Aluminum-Base Alloy Permanent Mold Castings B108-44T
- Aluminum-Base Alloy Sand Castings B26-44T
- Aluminum-Manganese Alloy Sheet and Plate B79-44T
- Aluminum-Manganese Alloy Sheet and Plate for Use in Welded Pressure Vessels B126-44T
- Aluminum-Magnesium-Chromium Alloy Sheet and Plate B109-44T
- Aluminum Sheet and Plate B25-44T
- Aluminum Sheet and Plate for Use in Welded Pressure Vessels B178-44T
- Automotive Gray Iron Castings A159-44T
- Carbon-Steel Blooms, Billets, and Slabs for Forgings A273-44T
- Carbon-Steel Seamless Drum Forgings A266-44T
- Corrosion-Resisting Chromium-Nickel Steel Clad Plate, Sheet, and Strip A264-44T
- Corrosion-Resisting Chromium Steel Clad Plate, Sheet, and Strip A263-44T
- Gray Iron Castings for Pressure-Containing Parts for Temperatures up to 650 F A278-44T
- Light Gauge Structural Quality Flat Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel A245-44T
- Light Gauge Structural Quality Flat Rolled Carbon Steel A246-44T
- Magnesium-Base Alloy Bars, Rods, and Shapes B107-44T
- Magnesium-Base Alloy Forgings B91-44T
- Magnesium-Base Alloys in Ingot Form for Sand Castings and Die Castings B93-44T
- Magnesium-Base Alloy Sand Castings B80-44T
- Magnesium-Base Alloy Sheet B90-44T

Tentative Methods of:

- Chemical Analysis for Lead, Copper, and Iron in Lubricating Oils D810-44T
- Chemical Analysis for Metals in Lubricating Oils D811-44T
- Magnetic Particle Testing and Inspection of Commercial Steel Castings A272-44T
- Magnetic Particle Testing and Inspection of Heavy Steel Forgings A275-44T
- Salt Spray (Fog) Testing B117-44T
- Sampling and Testing Turpentine D233-44T

Tentative Method of Test for:

- Air Content of Portland-Cement Mortar C185-44T
- Acid and Base Numbers of Petroleum Products by Color Indicator Titration D663-44T
- Acid and Base Numbers of Petroleum Products by Electro-metric Titration D664-44T
- Aniline Point and Mixed Aniline Point of Petroleum Products D611-44T
- Chemical Analysis for Phosphorus in Lubricating Oils D809-44T
- Chlorine in Lubricating Oils by Bomb Method D808-44T
- Consistency of Lubricating Greases and Petrolatum D217-44T
- Knock Characteristics of Aviation Fuels D614-44T
- Rust-Preventing Characteristics of Steam-Turbine Oil in the Presence of Water D665-44T

Standard Methods of Testing and Tolerances for:

- Continuous Filament Rayon Yarns D258-44
- Woven Glass Tapes D580-44
- Woven Glass Tubular Sleeving and Braids D581-44

Heating, Piping & Air Conditioning Contractors
National Association (1250 Sixth Avenue, New York
20, N. Y.)

Engineering Standards, fourth edition, Parts III and V
Pipe Sizes and Design, Part III
Graphical Symbols for Use on Drawings and Scheme for the
Identification of Piping Systems, Part V

National Fire Protection Association (60 Battery March
Street, Boston 10, Mass.)

Combustible Anesthetics in Hospital Operating Rooms, 1944
20¢

National Fire Codes, Vol. I. Flammable Liquids, Gases, Chem-
icals and Explosives, 1945 \$3.00

Society of Automotive Engineers (29 West 39th Street,
New York 17, N. Y.)

Aeronautical Material Specifications, Revised copies of:

Aluminum Alloy Forgings, Copper Nickel Magnesium (18S-T)
AMS 4140B

Aluminum Alloy Forgings, Copper Silicon Manganese (25S-T)
AMS 4130B

Steel Tubing (Seamless) Round, .55Ni .5 Cr .2 Mo (.27-
.33C) Heat Treated (125,000 T.S.) AMS 6531

Synthetic Rubber, Aromatic Fuel Resistant (35-45) AMS
3214A

Synthetic Rubber, Sponge (Soft) AMS 3197A

Zinc Alloy Die Castings AMS 4803

Society of Automotive Engineers (Continued)—

Aeronautical Standards and Recommended Practices:

Equipment, Spray, Corrosion-Preventive Compound AS 11A

Cover-Shipping Container Inspection Port AS 340

Cover-Shipping Container Log Data and Inspection Port AS
339

Preservation and Packaging of Aircraft Engine Parts ARP
197A

Shipping Containers—Aircraft Engines and Components AS
338

Tests, Aircraft Hydraulic Systems and Components AS 23A

Two-Speed Propeller Reduction Gear Control AS 178

Aeronautical Information Report:

Testing of Aircraft Engine Carburetors, AIR No. 11 \$1.50

Stoker Manufacturers Association (307 North Michigan
Avenue, Chicago 1, Illinois)

Technical Manual on Industry Standards, Recommended Prac-
tices and Technical Information \$1.00

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc (207 East Ohio Street,
Chicago 11, Illinois)

General List of Standards: Burglary Protection Department;
Casualty and Automotive Department; Chemical Depart-
ment; Electrical Department; Gases and Oils Department;
Hydraulic Department; and Protection Department.

Meetings in Eight Cities On Coordination of Building Dimensions

Coordination of the dimensions of building materials
and equipment now being developed through project
A62 of the American Standards Association was dis-
cussed in a series of eight meetings in major cities dur-
ing the month of April. The meetings were arranged
by the Producers' Council and the American Institute
of Architects, joint sponsors for project A62.

A. Gordon Lorimer, chief of the Bureau of Architec-
ture, Department of Public Works, New York City,
under whose direction various postwar projects are
being designed on the modular coordination basis, pre-
sented the subject for discussion. His presentation was
illustrated both with slides and with panels showing the
layout of masonry units, including brick and clay tile,
concrete masonry units and glass block, and their co-
ordination with metal and wooden windows. Mr. Lorimer,
a member of the American Institute of Architects,
is also on Study Committee 7 of the A62 project deal-
ing with building layout.

Through the Metal Window Institute, manufacturers
of metal windows have already announced modular co-
ordinated sizes of different kinds and makes of non-
residential windows which are being produced as stand-
ard units for immediate requirements, where authorized
by WPB, and for incorporation in design of postwar
projects. Manufacturers of brick and clay tile, through
the Structural Clay Products Institute, have agreed
upon modular sizes which will be available for postwar
construction. Similarly, manufacturers of concrete
masonry units, through the National Concrete Masonry
Association, and manufacturers of wood doors and win-
dows, through the National Door Manufacturers As-
sociation, have virtually completed their studies under
this project.

The meetings in the eight cities (Minneapolis, Chi-
cago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville,
Cincinnati, and Cleveland) were arranged through lo-

cal Chapters of the Producers' Council in cooperation
with Chapters of the American Institute of Architects,
for the purpose of bringing these developments to the
attention of designers and specifiers. Similar meetings
have already been held in other cities, the most recent
being in New York City on March 15.

University of Iowa Offers Course on Quality Control

An eight-day tuition-free course in "Quality Control
by Statistical Methods" will be given by Dean Francis
M. Dawson of the College of Engineering, State Uni-
versity of Iowa, Iowa City, May 16-24. Cooperating in
the sponsorship of the program are the War Production
Board and the U. S. Office of Education under the En-
gineering, Science, and Management War Training
Program.

The course includes a series of conferences, lectures,
and laboratory periods from 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
daily, except Sunday, and is designed for industrial
engineers, production engineers, quality control super-
visors, designing engineers specifying manufacturing
limits, and persons in charge of specifications. Execu-
tives, war plant employees, and members and employees
of the Armed Forces are eligible. The course will be
followed by a 30-week discussion period during which
industrial and university representatives will confer on
problems of mutual interest.

Principles outlined in the course, based on the
American War Standards for Quality Control, Z1.1-
1941; Z1.2-1941; and Z1.3-1942, have been found help-
ful in improving the quality of the product, decreasing
rejections, decreasing inspection costs, aiding conver-
sion from one product to another, and providing econ-
omies in use of labor and materials, graduates of a
previous course report.

Details may be obtained from Professor Earle L.
Waterman, College of Engineering, State University of
Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.



ASA Standards Activities

American Standards

American Standards Available Since Our March Issue

For new American Standards available during the past month, see inside front cover. This list is for the convenience of ASA Members. As a membership service, the ASA offers Members one copy of each newly approved American Standard and American War Standard for the first \$50 of annual membership, and an additional copy for each \$100 beyond this. Only one person in each company is authorized to return the list requesting these copies. If you want any of the new standards, we suggest that you get in touch with your company's authorized representative.

American Standards Approved Since Our March Issue

Dimensions of Aerial Film Spools—

5 1/4 x 2 1/8	Z38.1.32-1945
5 1/2 x 2 5/8	Z38.1.33-1945
7 x 1 13/16	Z38.1.34-1945
7 x 2 3/8	Z38.1.36-1945
7 x 4 5/8	Z38.1.37-1945
9 1/2 x 4	Z38.1.38-1945
9 1/2 x 5 3/16	Z38.1.39-1945
9 1/2 x 6 5/8	Z38.1.40-1945

Specifications for Films for Permanent Records, Z38.3.2-1945

Specifications for Slide-Film Projectors, Z38.7.15-1945

Practice for Conversion of Weights and Measures for Photographic Use, Z38.8.2-1945

Sponsor: Optical Society of America.

American War Standards

American War Standards Available

For new American War Standards available during the past month, see inside front cover.

American War Standards Approved Since Our March Issue

Specifications for 16-Mm Motion Picture Projection Reels and Containers, Z52.33-1945

Sound Transmission of Perforated Projection Screens, Z52.44-1945

War Standards Under Way

Cylindrical Fits, B4.1

Drawings and Drafting Room Practice, Z14

Linemen's Rubber Protective Equipment, J16

Machine Tool Electrical Standards (Revision of C74-1942)

Photography and Cinematography, Z52

Specification for Class II Service Model 16-Mm Sound Motion Picture Projection Equipment, Z52.13

Specifications for Photographic Contact Printer, Z52.18

Specification for Photographic Enlarger, Z52.23

Specification for Projectors of Slides and Slide Film, Z52.28

Specification for Leaders, Cues and Trailers for 16-Mm Sound Motion Picture Release Prints Processed from Original 16-Mm Material, Z52.31

Standards Being Considered by ASA for Approval

Listing Requirements for Gum Protective Devices, Z21.35.

Sponsor: American Gas Association.

Specifications for Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe, Revisions of ASTM A 53-42; ASA B36.1-1942

Specifications for Lap-Welded and Seamless Steel and Lap-Welded Iron Boiler Tubes, Revision of ASTM A 83-42; ASA B36.12-1942

Specifications for Electric-Resistance-Welded Steel Pipe, Revision of ASTM A 135-42; ASA B36.5-1942

Specifications for Electric-Resistance-Welded Steel and Open-Hearth Iron Boiler Tubes, Revision of ASTM A 178-40; ASA B36.13-1942

Specifications for Seamless Alloy-Steel Boiler and Superheater Tubes, Revision of ASTM A 213-42; ASA B36.17-1942

Specifications for Seamless Steel Boiler Tubes for High-Pressure Service, Revision of ASTM A 192-40; ASA B36.14-1942

Specifications for Medium-Carbon Seamless Steel Boiler and Superheater Tubes, Revision of ASTM A 210-40; ASA B36.15-1942

Specifications for Spiral-Welded Steel or Iron Pipe, Revision of ASTM A 211-40; ASA B36.16-1942

Specifications for Electric-Resistance-Welded Steel Boiler and Superheater Tubes for High-Pressure Service, Revision of ASTM A 226-40; ASA B36.18-1942

Sponsors: American Society for Testing Materials; American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Withdrawal of Approval Being Considered by ASA

Standards for Electric Arc Welding Apparatus, C52.1-1933

Standards for Resistance Welding Apparatus, C52.2-1933

Sponsor: American Welding Society

Specifications for Forge-Welded Steel Pipe (ASTM A 136-34; ASA B36.6-1935)

Specifications for Riveted Steel and Wrought-Iron Pipe (ASTM A 138-34; ASA B36.8-1935)

Sponsors: American Society for Testing Materials; American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Photography and Cinematography (Continued)—

Specification for Warble Test Film Used for Testing 16-Mm Sound Motion Picture Equipment, Z52.32

Specification for 16-Mm Motion Picture Film Projection Reels for Containers, Z52.33

Method of Determining Printer Loss in 16-Mm Sound Motion Picture Prints, Z52.40

Sound Transmission of Perforated Projection Screens, Z52.44

Brightness Characteristics of Photographic Projection Screens (Semi-Diffuse Type), Z52.46

Specification for Photographing Aperture of 16-Mm Sound Motion Picture Cameras, Z52.47

Specification for Photographing Aperture of 16-Mm Sound Motion Picture Cameras, Z52.48

Specification for Field of View of 16-Mm Motion Picture Camera View Finders Having Parallax Adjustment, Z52.49

Specifications for Registration Distance for Mounting Dimensions of 16-Mm Motion Picture Camera Lenses, Z52.50

Distance Calibration of 16-Mm Motion Picture Camera Lenses, Z52.51

Mounting Dimensions for 16-Mm Camera and Recorder Film Magazines, Z52.52

Location of Synchronization Marks on 35-Mm Motion Picture Release Negatives, Z52.53

Location of Synchronization Marks on 16-Mm Motion Picture Release Negatives, Z52.54

Photography and Cinematography (Continued)—

Specification for Portable Photographic Projection Screens (Spring-Roller-Mounted), Z52.56

Specification for Photographic Projection Screens (Springless-Roller-Mounted), Z52.57

Specification for Photographic Projection Screens (Folding for Portable Frame Mounting) Z52.58

Specification for Photographic Projection Screens (Auditorium, Frame Mounting) Z52.59

Photographic Filter Terminology and Nomenclature Z52.61

Markings for Between-the-Lens Shutters Z52.62

Method of Determining Effective Exposure Time of Between-the-Lens Shutters Used in Still Cameras Z52.63

Markings for Focal Plane Shutters Z52.64

Photography and Cinematography (Continued)—

Method of Determining Exposure Time of Focal-Plane Shutters Z52.65

Protective Occupational (Safety) Clothing L18

Gloves to Provide Protection against Chemicals

Resistance Welding Equipment C52

Resistance Welding Electrodes and Electrode Holders C52.3

Controls for Resistance Welding Machines C52.4

Specifications for Resistance Welding Machines C52.5

Screw Threads B1

High-Duty Studs in Light Alloys

Instrument Threads

Stub Acme Threads

Unification of Screw Threads

News About ASA Projects

Building Code Requirements for Chimneys and Heating Appliances, A52—

Sponsor: National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Reports from three subcommittees were considered by the sectional committee at a meeting February 23. A program of research on problems connected with chimneys has been organized. Data gathered will be the basis for further work by the subcommittees.

Building Code Requirements for Fire Protection and Fire Resistance, A51—

Sponsors: National Board of Fire Underwriters; National Fire Protection Association; National Bureau of Standards.

A first draft of proposed building code requirements to protect openings in interior and exterior walls against fire is being considered by Subcommittee 3.

Building Code Requirements for Grandstands, Tents, and Places of Outdoor Assembly, Z20—

Sponsors: Building Officials Conference of America; National Fire Protection Association.

The first draft of a proposed standard to protect grandstands and tents against fire hazards was considered by the sectional committee at meetings March 20 and 21. A second draft has been circulated to members of the committee in advance of the meeting scheduled for April 10.

Linemen's Rubber Protective Equipment, J6—

The ASA War Committee on Linemen's Rubber Protective Equipment met April 11 to discuss and act upon drafts previously prepared and circulated to the committee. Four drafts were considered: Line Hose; Insulator Hoods; Blankets; and Sleeves.

Another subcommittee has been developing specifications for leather protector gloves to be worn over electrical workers' rubber gloves. This committee also planned to submit a draft of the specifications at the meeting.

Protective Occupational (Safety) Clothing, L18—

The subgroup on Corrosive-Resistant Gloves has received samples of rubber and rubberlike materials for use in developing standards for performance tests.

At a meeting on March 7 it was decided that it would be impracticable to write specifications that included details of construction. It was agreed that performance tests only would be applicable in view of the diversity of materials and the continued rapid development of new materials in this field.

The group has studied existing test methods which might be applicable, as well as new tests which have not been published but are being used by members.

Clayton F. Rubensall, Glenn L. Martin Company, and Paul Belknap, Surety Rubber Company, were appointed to write a draft which will be submitted to the subcommittee.

Resistance Welding, C52—

Three proposed American War Standards for Resistance Welding were sent to letter ballot of the Electrical Standards Committee March 21. They are:

Straight and Offset Resistance Welding Electrodes and Electrode Holders, C52.3

Controls for Resistance Welding Machines, C52.4

Specification for Resistance Welding Machines, C52.5

It is expected that they will be given final approval and will be available from the ASA within the next few weeks.

Standardization in the Field of Photography, Z38—

Sponsor: Optical Society of America.

The ASA Committee on Standardization in the Field of Photography at a meeting on March 16 voted to send the following Proposed American Standards to letter ballot of the sectional committee:

Dimensions for Graphic Arts Sheet Film (Inch Sizes), Revision of Z38.1.26-1944

Dimensions for 35-Mm Film Magazines for Still Picture Cameras, Z38.1.47

Method for Determining Photographic Speed and Speed Number, Revision of Z38.2.1-1943

Method for Determining Spectral Sensitivity Indexes and Group Numbers for Photographic Emulsions, Z38.2.4

Diffuse Transmission Density, Z38.2.5

Dimensions for Radiographic Film Processing Tanks, Z38.8.7

Dimensions for Deep Tanks for Commercial Photofinishing, Z38.8.8

Accuracy of Scales, Graduates, and Thermometers for Use in Photography, Z38.8.9

The committee also voted to send the Proposed American Standard Specifications for 35-Mm Slide Film Projection Rolls, Z38.3.3, to letter ballot of the sectional committee, pending approval by Subcommittee 3 on Supports for Sensitive Coatings and to publish the Proposed American Standard Practice for Photographic Processing Manipulation for Paper, A38.8.6, for a one-year period of trial and criticism. Pending completion of balloting by Subcommittee 7 it was voted also to publish the Proposed American Standard Method for Determining Resolving Power of Lenses for 35-Mm Slide Film Projectors, Z38.7.16, for a one-year period of trial and criticism.

According to reports received, the Proposed American Standard Dimensions for Bite of Film Clips, Z38.8.4, which was circulated to the sectional committee for letter ballot action on November 10, 1944, is now being considered by the sponsor, the Optical Society of America, before being submitted to the ASA for approval.

Important glossaries already published are being used as a basis for a glossary of terms used in photography and cinematography now in preparation by Subcommittee 9 on Nomenclature and Symbols. It is expected that approximately 40 pages of definitions will be ready for circulation to the subcommittee within two months. The American Society of Photogrammetry has been working cooperatively with the subcommittee to correlate the Society's definitions with those proposed by the subcommittee. The Society of Motion Picture Engineers has agreed to cooperate with the subcommittee on the compilation of terms used in motion pictures.

The committee will meet again on Friday, September 14, 1945.

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